



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attested accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) G. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Java'sche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officielen worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Gepl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.

[NO. 52.]

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after this date the Port duties at Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse be collected in Specie. The Custom-house Regulation by which the Duties have hitherto been received partly in Paper Currency at Batavia, is hereby abolished. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 16, 1813.

Advertentie.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat van heden af aan, de In en Uitgaande Regten te Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse zullen worden gegeven in Klinkende Munt. Dat gedeelte derhalven der bepalingen op de In en Uitgaande Regten volgens welke der inposten tot hier toe gedeeltelyk in Papier geld ontvingen, zal vernietigd. Batavia den 16de February 1813. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Waarnemend Gouvernements Sec.

PUBLICATION.

IN consequence of information received by this Government from His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, from which it appears that hostilities have commenced between Great Britain and the United States of America.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit any Vessels clearing out from this Island, for any Port belonging to the said United States until further orders, and also to direct, that any American Vessels or Property which may arrive or be found in the Ports of this Island, be detained until further information and instructions are received. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 8, 1813.

PUBLICATION.

TEN gevolge van informatie by dit Gouvernement ontvanger van Zyne Excellentie den Commandant en Chef van Zyne Majesteits Zeepagt in Indië, dat Vyandelyche Schepen begonnen hebben, tusschen Groot Brittanien en de Vereenigde Staten van America, zoo is het, dat Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te prohiberen gelyk geprohibeert, word by dezen, dat van nu voortaan en tot nader Order geen Schepen van dit Eiland zullen mogen uitklaren naar eenige Plaats of Havens onder het ressort van de Vereenigde Staten van America, en te landhoeren, gelyk geordonneerd wordt by dezen, dat alle Amerikaanse Schepen of Eigendommen, welke mogten binnen vallen of passeren van dit Eiland, zullen worden aangehouden en onder bewaarende hand gesteld, tot dat nadere bevelen van heden zullen zyn ontvanger. By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. ASSEY, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 19, 1813.

TO BE SOLD AT NO. 33 MALACCA-STREET, A double CARRIAGE.

Jewellery, Toys, and Gold and Silver Work.

Notification.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having received from the Supreme Government an intimation of the terms on which the Opium sales at Calcutta have taken place—Notice is hereby given, that it is in the contemplation of this Government hereafter to modify the regulations respecting the Importation and Sale of Opium on the Island of Java and its dependencies, to such extent as may be found necessary, and advisable. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council. C. G. BLAGRAVE, Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Feb. 9, 1813.

Notificatie.

ALZO Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade door het Gouvernement algemeen bekend gemaakt is, met de voorwaarden en bepalingen, op welke den verkoop van Opium te Calcutta heeft plaats gevonden, zoo word by dezen kennis gegeven, dat het Gouvernement diert te gevolge van voornemens is om de bepalingen betrekkelijk den invoer en verkoop van Opium op het Eiland Java en diens Onderhoorigheden, eene zodanige wyziging te geven als nodig en nuttig zal worden bevonden. Batavia den 10 February 1813. Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade. C. G. BLAGRAVE, waarn. Govt. Secretaris.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE pressure of business in the Government Press rendering it necessary to establish a regular succession in the work to be executed therein,—Notice is hereby given, that whenever Forms, Documents, or other Papers are required for the public service by the several Officers of Government, respectively, an indent, specifying the description and number required, is to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Press, who will then give the necessary directions accordingly. Orders have been given at the Printing Office, to return all applications of the kind above stated, which are presented without the regular transmission of such indent. By Authority. C. ASSEY, Superintendent of the Govt. Press.

BATAVIA, February 14, 1813.

MESSRS. HEKSCHER and CO.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, THAT THEY HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR GODOWNS IN THE OUTER NEW-PORT STREET, (FOR READY MONEY ONLY) MADEIRA, In pipes and in bottles of the first quality in BATAVIA, WARRANTED SEVEN YEARS IN INDIA.

CONSTANTIA.

In bottles. MADRAS PIECE GOODS. JAPAN WARE.

OF VERY HANDSOME PATTERNS. ALSO, PLATE & JEWELLERY, OF THE NEWEST FASHION, &c. &c.

BATAVIA, Feb. 19, 1813.

ADVERTENTIE.

BY Anon Lacie, op de Voorrey, is te bekomen Brandewyn, Genever, Javasche Klappus Oly, Wagen-smoor, Koe-linden en andere goederen meer.

FOR CHERIBON, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, THE SHIP PERCEVERANT,

WILL SAIL IN A FEW DAYS. For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. Tisserant, Great River-street.

Advertentie.

HET Schip de Perceverant, binnen eenige dagen willende zeilen naar Cheribon, Samarang en Sourabaya, word een ieder die met het zelve Goederen op Vracht wil medegeven of wil Passage nemen gelieven zich te adresseren by J. Tisserant, op de Groote-rivier.

Advertisement.

TO BE HAD, AT THE CORNER OF LEPER-STREET, The undermentioned Articles, LATELY IMPORTED, On the ship BRIDGEWATER, CAPTAIN SMITH, FROM THE ISLAND OF GOOD HOPE.

CADRE smoked Muttons Hams, Ditto pickled ditto Tails, Ditto smoked ditto Sausages, in packages of 24 pieces, Salted Humps and Tongues, Cape Butter, in casks, Ditto Walnuts, Ditto Raisins, Ditto Garden Seeds, of all kinds.

Extra good Brandy, in bottle a. Ditto Gin, ditto. Ditto Port Wine, ditto. Ditto Madeira, ditto. Ditto Beer, ditto.

A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Advertentie.

Van de Lepelstraat zyn te bekomen de ondervolgende met het jongst van de Kaap de Goede Hoop alhier gearriveerd, Schip Bridgewater, Capitain Smith, als: Kipsche Gerookte Schape Hammen, Ditto. Ingelegde ditto. Staarten, Ditto. Gefookte ditto. Worstien, in pakjes van 24 peesen. Ditto. Boter in vaasjes, Ditto. Wal of Oekernooten, Ditto. Rozyaen, Ditto. Thunvanden van alle soorten. Zoo meede

Extra goede Brandewyn in Bottels, Ditto. Genever, ditto. Ditto. Portwyn, ditto. Ditto. Madeira, ditto. Ditto. Bier, ditto. Ditto. Gezoute Tongen & Bulten, en andere goederen meer.

Advertentie.

OP het Groote-rivier by Johannes Adriaansen in Compagnie, is te bekomen Claret, Port en Madeira Wyn, Brandewyn, en Genever in bottels, Genever in kilders, Azyn op vaten en in bottels, reeds swarte en with Hoeden, Lakens in soorten, Seildoeken, Flaams linne, Javasche kleedjes, Touwerken in soorten, Sant-vleesch, Piek, Thee, & Harpuz in vaten, Verfstoffen, Lyn olie, Schryfpapier en Penneschachten, Engelsche chitsen, nevens andere goederen meer.

BILLS ON BOMBAY.

ANY Person wanting Bills on Bombay, may be accommodated with the same, for a sum not exceeding FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES, by application to Captain Auljo, or the ship Alexander, at the Office of Messrs. Shrapnell and Co.

Advertentie.

Uit de Hand word te koop gepresenterd de volgende Vastigheden, als: EEN groot huis, staande aan de Oostz. van de Tygersgragt, blok Q3. No. 3. Een Huis staande de hoek om van de zelfde Gragt, No. 36. Drie Huizen staande even binnen de voormalige Rotterdammer-poort, No. 15, 16 en 17. Een Wagen huis en Paarde stal met dies bygebouwen, staande in de Theewaterstraat, No. 34, te bevragen by Huyssers.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE respectieve Leeden van de Geex-teerd hebbende en in het laat van den Jaare 1811 gedesolveerde Societeit tot tyd verdyft, word Geadviseerd dat dagelyks ten huise van den Heer Molnberg, van 9 morgens tot 11 uren zal ter visse leggen een Hoekening. Constant van herte mooren en ten agteren zynde van gemelde Societeit, als ook dat een yder zyn aandeel van het te voren staande, op voornoemde tyd kan ontvanger onder afgave van een quitantie. SAMARANG, ult. Dec. 1812.

Advertentie.

EEN Igelyk word hydezen bekendgemaakt dat onder meer Papieren van Aanbelang van den Ondergetekenden is gestoolen twee Probolingo Papieren, zyn No. 66, groot Drie Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-gelden No. 283, groot Een Honderd Ryksdalders Zilver-geld, en word hier mede gewaarschoud om deese Probolingo Papieren niet te koop of in betaling aante-nemen, terwyl hier van aan de Trissarier is kennis gegeven en versoegt is, omdaarvan geen uitbetaling te doen, ingeval dezelve mochten uitgeleent worden. Batavia den 19de February 1813. Z. VAN HEEK.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, of verschuldigd zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Jan Hendrik Hagebont, in leuen Burger alhier, gelieven zulks optegeven tegens ultimo Maert aanstaande aan den geassumeerden Excecuter O. G. van der Keer. Batavia den 5de February 1813.

Advertentie.

BY den burger M. Glingberg, zyn te bekomen, Caang, boter by het vat en by het pond, en alle goede resyne en seep by het pond.

AN ASSORTMENT

STATIONARY, MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Vendu Advertisements.

Door Vendmeesteren zullen de volgende vendutien worden gehouden, als

Op Maandag den 22 Feb. 1813.

VOOR het Negotie huis van Mr. Graham, staande aan de westzyde van de Grote Rivier, van allehande Negotie goederen, zoo moede een party Jaty balcken, enz.

Op Dingsdag den 23 Feb. 1813.

VOOR het Negotie huis van Timmerman Thyssen en Westerman, staande aan de oostzyde van de Tygers gragt, van lywaten, porcelainen, yzer-en glaswerken, gambur, en het geen verder ten dage der verkoping te berde zal worden gebragt.

Op Woensdag den 24 Feb. 1813.

VOOR het Negotie huis van J. Fissot, staande op de Grote Rivier, van Madera wyn op bottels, Kaapse boter, amandelen en rosynen, triepangs, eenigelywaten, en het geen verder ten dage der verkoping zal worden ten voorschijn gebragt.

Op Donderdag den 25 Feb. 1813.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van de Chineeze Vrouw Lim Kienio, staande in de Zand Zee, van een parthy huismebelen, goud en zilver-werken, slaven en wesmeer.

Op Vrydag den 26 Feb. 1813.

VOOR de woning van Jan Piet, staande in de Binnen Nieuw-poort Straat, van huismebelen, juweelen goud en zilver-werken, wagens en paarden, slaven en sla-finnen, lywaten. Zo moede een fraaye Chilinder, Secrétaire, Knaap en Hang-stolpen, item jonge Harlebeesten, enz.

Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 10, 1812.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Monday, the 21st December ensuing, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Opium Godown, the undermentioned quantity of Agency Opium, provided in the year 1811-12.

BEHAR,	Chests 1,503
BENARES,	do. 980

Total Chests 2,483

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.

2d. The Opium to be sold by the chest in lots of five chests each, one Rupee to be paid down to bind the bargain; and a deposit of ten per cent on the price of each lot, in money or public securities, to be made by the purchasers before the expiration of five days. In default thereof, the lot or lots to be re-sold, and all losses and expences attending such re-sale, to be paid by the first purchasers, and any profit arising therefrom, to belong to Government.

3d. The Opium to be paid for and cleared out within two months from the day of sale, and in case any Opium shall not be so paid for and cleared out, the abovementioned deposit of ten per cent, and the earnest money, will be liable to forfeiture, and the Opium will be advertised for a ready money sale; all losses and expences attending such sale, to be borne by the first purchasers; and any profit accruing from it to belong to Government.

4th. The public are now assured, that no more Opium than the quantity above stated will be sold, till between the 12th and 22d of February next, when there will be put up about 2,483 chests, being the whole of the remaining Opium, of the provision of 1811-12.

5th. The public are hereby informed, that Government decline to give any pledge to the public with regard to the footing on which the trade of Opium is to be allowed to be carried on with Java and its dependencies, including the Molucca Islands.

6th. The public are also hereby informed, that in the providing of the investment of Opium for the current year, the same precautions have been taken, as those which have been observed in the fourteen preceding years; to have the Drug procured and sent down in a pure state; to have only the prescribed quantity of leaves used in forming the cakes; and to have the due proportion of Opium put into each cake.

7th. For the information of the Merchants, the following papers may be seen at this Office at any time, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, previously to the day of sale.

- No. 1. Instructions to the Agents in respect to the provision of Opium.
2. Warranties of the Opium now advertised for sale.
3. Report of the examination of the Opium.
4. Account of the weight of the Opium when packed.
5. Statements of the average weight in Calcutta of six chests of each dispatch.
- 8th. On the day of sale, the abovementioned documents will be laid on the table, and samples of the Opium to be sold, will be exhibited for the inspection of the Merchants; when

Four chests of Opium which have been reserved from the provisions of the two preceding years, will be shown to them, to enable them to judge of the state of preservation in which the Drug has kept.

Published by Order of
The Board of Trade,
J. KING,
Sec. Opium Dept.

Calcutta,
Opium Office, Nov. 30. 1812.

FOR THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

ON GAMING,

Its prevalence amongst the Ladies—fatal consequence of that Vice, &c. &c. &c.

In laying this imperfect sketch before my indulgent Readers, I am aware that I risk in the language of a monitor the reputation of a friend.—There are many young minds that revolt from the supercilious and didactic gravity of philosophic precepts: persuasion appears generally to be the easiest way to lead it to an active sense of rectitude and propriety.

The force of Satire has been much extolled, but I think we shall find, instead of amending, it mostly renders the heart callous to reformation. Mankind must be by gentle means converted—not those who are hardened and veterans in vice, but those who are misled, not from principle, but from example.

The vice of Gaming has been a subject of much declamatory reproof—it has called forth constant and numerous communications, and yet its prevalence is but little abated. There appears a certain peculiar fascination attendant on this fatal inclination, that defies all argument and puts common sense to the blush.—In vain is the road of ruin laid open, all its dangers exposed, yet do we see it thronged with the old and the young of both sexes rushing headlong to destruction. It is hardly possible for me to add any thing on this hack-nied subject, but even a repetition may be productive of benefit; though I fear, a truth loses much of its force by being perpetually canvassed. Those follies which custom has in a great degree tolerated amongst men, became downright vices when practiced by that sex, whom nature has formed to assuage and alleviate those passions “that man is heir to,” and not to encourage them by adoption. What creature on earth can create so much misery, cause so much discord, as a female gambler? there is but one step (and which generally concludes the scene) that may be accounted its equal. The husband of a family who looks to domestic peace, finds it all staked at a hand at *Loo!*—Instead of domestic endearments; fear, sorrow and jealousy occupy his mind by turns, until worn out with apprehensions, life becomes a burthen to him, and a source of endless discord mutually ensues. Poverty, now heap around a chain of augmented ills, and remorse rivets them closer and closer—death then is left as the last alternative; sought in desperation, and committed in frenzy; without hope, without redemption!!—Excess in all things is criminal, but excess in this is fatal. If women fly to such expedients as a pastime, it will not be long ere they adopt them as a habit—what first originated from idleness will soon assume a sovereign sway over the mind, and little by little gain such an influence over it, as to defy all future eradication.

It is this scarcely perceptible progress that is to be principally guarded against—it is this gradual initiation into what are called trifles, that lead to things of moment.—She who plays for a dollar, will not be long before she hazards an hundred. These *Games of Chance* attract most the female mania for gaming. Where there is little skill displayed or judgment necessary, there I have observed a bevy of females (with each a purse of money displaying anxiously intent on a *Knap*, and trying the accumulated hoards of her family, and the motions that did not require much sagacity to develop.—Off have I seen a pretty face marked with the furrows of gain—now pale with losses,—and now flushed with success—now agitated like a fury, and fretting and bleeding inwardly on the turn of a card. What a charming wife would this make (have I thought) if she could be as fond of her husband as she is of *Pam*.—Could we but view the minds of all assembled round the table, what a chaos of irrational ideas would be discovered—cutting, shuffling and dealing; mixed with Kings, Queens and Knaves, trumps and matadores are all floating and engrossing every faculty of their souls.—A bet too is silently acceded to betwixt contending parties. Surely this can never be viewed in any other light than pity mixed with contempt—yet, strange to tell, some men are so careless, so weak, that they appear to let their wives and daughters do just as they please; so that one is half disposed to think, they not only wink, but encourage this scandalous and shameful propensity. Of all enemies to a beautiful face there is nothing so detrimental as a gaming table—it harrows up all the emotions of the soul, and metamorphoses an angel into an harridan. It gives a spectator a secret disgust, to see the most ornamental part of creation thus converted to a practice, that must sooner or later eradicate all those fine feminine emotions that essentially constitute the happiness connected with marriage. Maternal affection and connubial bliss, cannot live paramount in that bosom which is stung with the itch of gaming. Once initiated

ed in its mysteries, it will demand no common resolution to extricate yourself from them.—Of all vices this appears to be one that “grows with our growth and strengthens with our strength.”

I know it will be observed, that a “sober game at cards” cannot be very dangerous, and that it may even be resorted to, agreeably; and without any of those terrible consequences I have mentioned. This may be all very true, and I believe few will think otherwise—but it is “on Games of Chance” that I draw the observations I have made here. It is in these games, where amusement is closely conjoined with danger—where no other faculty is employed but avarice and gain; and such feelings must contract the mind and render it selfish and mean.—But some may acknowledge the truth of a principle, all the consequences of which they cannot conveniently carry into practice. Thus it is with all agreeable follies, which we like to conceal under specious sophisms.

I have thus hazarded a few reflections on the very great prevalence of gaming amongst the Ladies on this Island; I have briefly shewn the fatal consequences that attend the practice of this too fascinating vice, in hopes, if not to amend, at least to draw reflections on this interesting subject, from better hands than I presume to lay claim to. For if any reformation is necessary, Gaming should be the first removed from the female mind.

February 6, 1813.

Mr. Editor,

The humble class of Readers having remarked the communication in your last, inserted by the august body of Reviewers, and having referred to Johnson's Dictionary, as desired by that bearded body, find the word Plagiarism defined as follows:—

“Plagiarism, S (from Plagium, Latin.) 1st. A thief in literature, one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.” SOUTHBY.

2d. “The crime of literary theft.” BROWN. After this definition we trust that this august body will open more indulgence towards the rising genius of our Java Poets, and recommend that before they attempt to criticise the productions of others they will study more attentively the respectable work they refer us to.

“Genios nascentes fovete,” should be the motto of a critic; to encourage the tender sprout by kindly warmth; to pluck out the weeds with a gentle careful hand, lest by too great precipitation he destroy both flower and weed together.

By this sentiment we venture to affirm the class of Readers has been influenced in shewing such unbounded indulgence to the productions of your voluminous correspondents SINHAH, MILES, & some others. Giving them credit for a sincere intention to amuse being received them with complacency, but should we be led to suppose that *ambition* has any share in their *Essays*, let them beware, lest WE form ourselves into a Committee of Reviewers and Retort two fold upon them their ill-natured Retiques.

With this admonition we take our leave of them, begging finally to acknowledge the justice and full force of their sagacious remark that many are born to be Readers, but few, (alas how very few!!!) Composers.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves,
Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient Servants,
THE READERS.

S—A—, }
February 6, 1813. }

Java Government Office.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following District Orders:—

By Lieutenant Colonel Watson,
November 9, 1812.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Murray, will take Medical charge of the Detachment of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, at Onarang, commencing from the 24th September, until the pleasure of the Commander of the Forces shall be known.

By Colonel Adams,

Sourabaya, December 29, 1812.

Lieutenant Wetherall, Assistant and Quarter-master, will make up the number of Coats required to complete the 78th Regiment to 700 including those already served to that corps.

Lieutenant Wetherall, will also complete the Windows of the General Hospital with Verandahs.

2.—The Deputy Pay-master General is authorized to pay up to the undermentioned Officers proceeding to Banca, their Pay and Allowances to the end of this month inclusive.

Captain D'Aguilar,
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Roberts,
Mr. Bantyn, Surgeon.

3.—Mr. Bantyn, Surgeon, is removed from the 3d class of Surgeons in the service of late Government, and is placed in the class, with the allowances attached thereto from the 1st instant.

4.—Mr. George Le Ceff, is appointed Surgeon of the 3d class, and directed to proceed to Banca. The Deputy Military Pay-master General will be pleased to make advance of pay to this gentleman of 6 months, from the 1st instant.

5.—Lieutenant Pearson, is authorized to draw the Allowance fixed for the Engineer Officer at Banca, during the period for which he acted in that capacity, from the departure of Lieutenant Clode, until the arrival of Lieutenant Lockwood, viz. from the 10th July the 23d August 1812, inclusive.

6.—In pursuance of the Advertisement for the sale of Cast Horses, as published in the Government Gazette, the Deputy Commissary General will receive charge thereof previously to the day of sale, and will conduct the same on the public account, agreeably to the regulations of the service.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 5, 1813.

Lieutenant Edward Taylor, of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Gillespie, vice Hunter, who has proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant J. Wetherall, of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, is appointed Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General, vice Taylor.

Lieutenant Denty, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Bengal upon furnishing the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, for the purpose of making an application to proceed to Europe, or Turfough.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1813.

The Garrison Orders issued by the late Captain Maures, Commandant at Palembang and Minto, appointing Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hodgson, Garrison Surgeon and Vaccinator from the 21st May 1812, are confirmed. Mr. Hodgson is permitted to draw a salary of Sonat Rupees Three hundred (Sonat Rs. 300) per month, for the performance of those duties, in addition to the established Medical allowance for such part of the Troops, as may have fallen under his Charge.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Roberts, is appointed Garrison Surgeon and Vaccinator at Palembang and Minto, vice Hodgson, returned on sick Certificate.

2.—The Deputy Military Pay-master General, is authorized to pay to Lieutenant Dalgairns, Commanding the Amboyness Corps, the sum of Sonat Rupees four hundred and twenty, on account of Warm Clothing furnished by him, to a Detachment of that Corps, on Service at Banca.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, FEBRUARY 13, 1813.

The Batta and Allowances for December, 1812, and the advance of Pay for January, 1813, which be issued to the Troops serving in Java, on or after the 20th Instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Act. Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Monday evening, the Batavia Society held a Meeting at the Government House, where the Officers of the Society for the current year were elected, and various arrangements made to secure its revival and efficiency.

We have been favored by a Correspondant with the following list of Officers of the Society:—

President.

THE HONORABLE

Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esquire.

Vice-President.

Herman Warner Mummighe, Esquire.

Secretaries.

Professor Ross,

Dr. Amisic.

Committee of Papers.

Reverend Mr. Schill,

Mr. Von Lutzow,

Mr. Van Seyenhoven,

Colonel Mackenzie,

Mr. Wedding.

* Behar, about chests 1,979

Benares, ditto, 504

Chests 2,483

Mr. Van Zaanen,
Mr. Kerst,
Mr. Assey,
Mr. Van Beusechem.

Hugh Hope, Esq. Capt. Flint, William Robinson, Esq. and Thomas McQuoid, Esq. were elected Members of the Society, with several other English and Dutch Gentlemen; and our Correspondant informs us that it is in agitation to make public some valuable Papers and Statistic Enquiries which are in hand. Every well wisher to Literature in general, and to an enquiry into the produce, resources, and value of the Eastern Islands, which are hitherto almost unknown, will join with us in rejoicing that the Society has been brought forward, and in expressing a sincere wish that the success of their labours and enquiries may be as great as their object is valuable and important.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13.—Ship Volunteer, T. Waterman, for Palembang.—Company's Freight.—Passengers, Major Robison, and Mr. J. DeNeys.

Same day.—Brig Minerva, M. Holmes, for do.

Do.—Mary Ann, Bradley, for do.
Do. 14.—Grab-ship Musapha, Smidmore, for Madras.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day.—Arab grab Fatty Alvadood, Jones, for Muscat.—Cargo, Sundries.

Do.—Brig Emilie, Suzor, for Mauritius.
No Arrivals.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

Ship Ceres, do. Asia, do. Perseverance, do. Bridgewater, brig Margaret, do. Jane, Arab ship Jamale, do. Fatty Kar.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 12, 1812.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter, received from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 27th of May 1812, together with the list of rank of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry, appointed and proceeding by the fifth fleet of ships of the season 1811, and of the 3d class of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal, appointed in the same season, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated 27th May 1812.

PARA. 8. We have been informed, that Major General Clark, of your establishment, died the 3d Instant.

9. We have permitted the following Military Officers to return to their rank on your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel J. De Courcy.

Lieutenant John Scott.

10. Lieutenant Colonel A. Young, of your establishment, retired from the Company's Service, (with our permission) from the 28th April 1812.

13. Lieutenant Hugh Falconer McFarlane, of your establishment, having effected his escape from France, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war, and reported to us his arrival in this country we have permitted him to proceed to his duty at your presidency.

14. Ensign John Hay has likewise our permission to return to his duty on your establishment.

15. Mr. G. Julius, a Surgeon on your establishment, resigned the Company's Service (with our permission) from the 28th April 1812.

16. We have appointed Doctor Charles Pears, an Assistant Surgeon for your Presidency.

Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Infantry and Cavalry, appointed and proceeding by the fifth Fleet of Ships of the Season 1811.

FOR THE INFANTRY.

John Thomas Lane, Earl Howe.
Constantine W. Cowley, Fairlie.
T. McKenzie Campbell, Ditto.
Henry G. Clarkson, Marchioness of Ely, Ditto.
John Dakin, Ditto.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Robert Roxburgh, Astell.

of age, to rank in this list.

Rank of the 3d class of Assistant Surgeons for Bengal, appointed in the Season 1811.

James Buncle Clapperton, Woodbridge.
Country Ship.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 12, 1812.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. John Trotter, to the Offices of Deputy Military Pay Master General and Accountant, and Pay Master of Extraordi-

naries, vacated by the death of Mr. Simon Ewart.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to Commanding Officers of the European Corps in the Honorable Company's Service on this establishment, that a moiety only of the compensation hitherto authorized to be drawn for a Regimental Cap, will, in future, be granted.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

Lieutenant Thomas Dundas, Assistant to the Military Board, in the Department of Accounts, having reported his return to the Presidency, is directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to resume charge of his appointment.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

ASIATIC MIRROR, Nov. 11, 1812.

LAUNCH AT KIDDERPORE.

On Friday last, a superb, new ship, of no less than 1200 tons burthen, built for the service of the Honorable East India Company, by Messrs. Kyd, was launched from their yard at Kidderpore, and afforded a delightful treat to an immense assemblage of persons of every rank and of almost every country, who were attracted by a very natural curiosity to witness the introduction of this noble structure to the bosom of the Hoogly.

The Right Honorable the Governor General, who was pleased to perform the ceremonial of christening, reached the dock yard at a few minutes past 2 o'clock, attended by his suite. His Lordship taking post immediately in front of the head of the ship, remained there till the launch was completed. Great numbers of persons had been collecting in the vicinity of the yard for some time previous to the hour appointed for the launch:—the adjoining banks of the river were thickly beset with the crowd; and boats of every description, filled with anxious visitants, covered the surface of the stream, all impatiently waiting the opening of this most interesting scene.

At about half past 2 o'clock, a few minutes before the flood tide had ceased to run, the lofty pile was perceived to move, at which instant the Right Honorable the Governor General broke the flask of wine upon the bows of the ship, which he saluted by the name of the

CASTLE HUNTLY.

The motion, at first scarcely perceptible, was in a few seconds gradually accelerated to an extreme velocity; and the ship quitting the ways which led to the river, hastened with majestic eagerness to the embrace of her destined element, amid the cheers of the surrounding concourse who greeted her *entrée* with loud and re-echoing acclamations.

There is a feeling of satisfaction on observing the fitness of things and the skillful accommodation of means to their end; this feeling was very fully recognized in almost every circumstance, attending the launch of the *Castle Huntly*; and in particular, the beautiful manner in which she advanced to the spot where she was to be moored, was singularly striking: so nicely had the time of launching been accommodated to the state of the tide, that the velocity acquired by the descent to the river was in exact proportion to the strength of the flood; and, in consequence of this accurate adjustment of forces, the ship, on reaching the water, deviated from the original line of her motion to the direct course of the point of mooring; and forming by this movement a beautiful curve, seemed as if guided by intelligence, to seek the spot appointed for her anchorage.

Besides the gratification which every spectacle of the nature of this launch never fails to produce on all minds, on those even of the lowest degree of cultivation, there is another source of satisfaction that presents itself only to those who are capable of appreciating the professional ability displayed in the structure of such a ship as the *Castle Huntly*. High praises have been bestowed on this production of Art in every stage of her progress, from the first placing of her keel to the last stroke of the paint brush. Of the excellence either of the workmanship or of the materials of such of the internal parts as are now concealed from the eye, we can only speak on the authority of others; but in every part, that is at present open to inspection, there is such a character of mechanical skill and accuracy, com-

pared with judgment in design, and neatness of execution, as to authorize the belief that the highest encomiums have been no less justly than freely bestowed. Excepting the *Countess of Sutherland*, launched ten or twelve years ago at Tutaghur, the *Castle Huntly*, is the largest ship ever built at the Port of Calcutta; and from her superiority in the essential points of plan, materials, and execution, she must unquestionably be allowed to rank as the *chef d'œuvre* of Bengal ship building. Higher commendation cannot be offered, and we conscientiously believe that truth does not require that it should be less.

In conclusion, we must not omit to remark that the successful completion of a ship, on the scale of size and excellence of the *Castle Huntly*, opens a wide field of gratulation to every friend both of Great Britain and her Asiatic Empire, for who that has at heart the interest of either, does not view with joy, the science and genius of Britain, successfully displayed by her adventurous sons on the banks of the Ganges; or who, without a feeling of satisfaction, can witness thousands of the Natives of India, rendered under British auspices eminently useful, both to India and England; and with advantage to themselves, by being instructed in the art most intimately connected with the prosperity of the Empire? Nor is it less cheering to see the ample resources of India, thus unfolded and applied by British enterprise to individual and national benefit.

After the launch the principal part of the company partook of an elegant repast provided on the occasion by Capt. Paterson. The tables were sumptuously covered with a variety of choice fare, the whole under the superintendence of Mr. Moore. After the removal of the dessert a series of Toasts succeeded in pretty nearly the following order:—

TOASTS.

(BY CAPTAIN PATERSON.)

'The King.'
'The Prince Regent.'
'The Duke of York and Army.'
'The Duke of Clarence and Navy.'
'The Noble Visitor, who did me the honor of naming the new Ship.'—3 times 3.

(BY LORD MINTO.)

'Success to the *Castle Huntly*.'—3 times 3.

(BY CAPTAIN PATERSON.)

'East India Company.'

'Docks and Yards.'

(BY LORD MINTO.)

'Captain Paterson, may he be successful, &c.'

'Messrs. Kyd, Builders of the first regular India ship launched in the Hoogly.'

(BY CAPTAIN PATERSON.)

'Lord Wellington and Army in Spain.'—3 times 3.

'Sir Samuel Hood and Navy in India.'

'Sir George Nugent and Army in India.'

(BY LORD MINTO.)

'The Regent of Siam, who entrusted his two Sons to British hospitality.'—3 times 3.

(BY CAPTAIN PATERSON.)

'Sir Samuel Auchmuty, Conqueror of Java.'

'General Gillespie, and the glorious 26th of August.'

(BY LORD MINTO.)

'Mr. Seton, late Governor of Penang.'

On the Fair Visitants retiring from table, Captain Paterson gave

'The Ladies who honored us with their company,' which was toasted under reiterated plaudits.

During the interval of the toasts, a number of select tunes were played by an excellent Band; and the Company, inspired by the gaiety and good humour so natural to the occasion, did not break up till near five o'clock in the evening.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE,
Thursday, November 5, 1812.

PATRICK CRAWFORD BRUCE ESQ. AND OTHERS
versus

THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY AND WILLIAM EGERTON, ESQ.

[The following Report of the Proceedings in Court in the above Cause, is copied from the India Gazette of Monday last.]

This was a suit on the equity side of the Court, very extensively involving the interests of the Bombay loan-holders. The circumstances were these.—The terms of the Eight per Cent. Loan opened at Bombay in 1809, contained a clause, by which the holder of a Note in that loan had the privilege at any time of exchanging the same for a certificate, which, on being presented at the Treasury of Calcutta, entitled him to a Note of the same tenor as the Bengal Government. By another clause, it was further stipulated, that the principal of the Notes of this loan should be paid off according to their respective numbers and dates on the general Register. The Bombay Government advertised this loan for payment on the 28th of March, 1811. And on the 27th of that month, the Note which formed the subject of this suit, was presented at the Treasury, and a certificate demanded and given, entitling the holder to a Promissory Note of the Bengal Government. This certificate was not presented at the Treasury of Calcutta, until the 16th of September following. The whole of the Bengal Eight per Cent. debt having been paid off on the 7th of February 1811, and the Notes of two Six per Cent. loans having in the mean while been entered on the Register,

the holders of this Note claimed to be admitted to a place in the Register after all the above Notes. The Government resisted this proposition, stating that the Eight per Cent. loan, into which the Notes in question was transferable, had been paid off on the 7th of February preceding, but that they nevertheless were willing to discharge the principal, with interest up to the 28th of March, the date on which the original Note was payable at Bombay.

Though this suit was brought on a single Government security for 25,000 Rupees, the interests of Proprietors in the Company's funds to the amount of nearly a crore of Rupees, were depending on the issue.

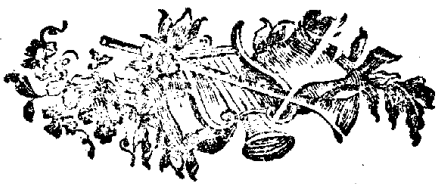
MR. HEMING opened the case on the part of the Plaintiffs, and MR. SIMPSON on that of the Defendants. MR. STUART then stated the case of the Plaintiffs at considerable length, but under frequent interruptions from the Bench: Their Lordships, without hearing the ADVOCATE GENERAL in reply, proceeded to deliver their opinions, somewhat to the following effect.

CHIEF JUSTICE. "In the course of what was said from the Bench while MR. STUART was speaking, we all, perhaps rather prematurely but very fully and clearly expressed our sentiments on his case. It is not therefore necessary now to enlarge on it. I think the demand a most unreasonable one; that the Company were not in law or equity bound to admit it, and that they did right to refuse it. But I will again very shortly state the grounds of my opinion. It appears that a loan was advertised at Bombay in the year 1809, to bear interest at Eight per Cent. and with liberty to transfer the paper at any time to Bengal. These gentlemen residing at Bombay think proper to subscribe their paper to the Bengal loan, and certainly, under the clause in question, they had a right to do so. But to what sort of Bengal security did that clause entitle them? Why to a note of the same tenor in every respect as the Note which they held at Bombay. They were therefore only entitled to a Note, bearing date the 1st of September, 1812. This being the date, how was this Note to be registered? It was to be registered under the existing rules, according to priority of date and number. I care little as to the manner or order of registry. It was very honestly and properly registered, if 2 came after 1, and 3 came after 2. It appearing however, that this loan in common with all the rest of the Company's Eight per Cent. debt, had been advertised in Bengal to be paid off in the month of February preceding, the Complainants notwithstanding, on the 27th of March, apply, very wrongfully in my opinion, to transfer their paper into the loan which had been so paid off; and the Officers at Bombay, not wrongfully, but very foolishly I think grants them a certificate for that purpose. The utmost, however, to which this certificate entitled them was a Note of the 1st of September 1809, and all Notes of that date had been already advertised for payment in February. But, this being done, they say, this Note never was issued, it never was on the Register; how then can it have been advertised for payment? True; this particular Note had never been specifically advertised but all the Notes of that loan had been advertised down to the first number of the loan ensuing, and of course embraced all the Notes that could come under the Register from Madras or Bombay; for these certificates, I consider to have stood in the place of Notes in the loan which had been paid off; and there was no man in India so ignorant, as not to know, that it had been paid off.

"But, then it is said, that this is a strange trick on the part of the Company, to keep blank spaces of their Register, for the reception of these transfers from the other Presidencies. More or fewer securities might be transferred; and how could they possibly foresee what space it might be necessary to keep open. For my own part, I do not think, it was necessary for them, to keep a single blank; neither do I think it at all necessary to the perfection of a Register, that it should be kept on this or that particular piece of paper. But they know, that there were notes at Madras and Bombay, which were likely to be transferred and this plan was probably adopted for the sake of neatness, and the convenience of reference. I care not however, in what place or in what book the registry was made.

"But, this being admitted, it has been argued, that the Defendants having committed a mistake by granting this certificate, they must abide by the consequences.—By no means; for, how did you treat this certificate? You kept it for five months in your pocket. You waited until after two Six per Cent. Loans had been brought on the Register, and then you come forward and say, 'Because I have withheld this certificate for five months, I expect that you shall place me in the Register after those Six per Cent. loans, and, though you have paid off all the rest of your Eight per Cent. paper, I will make you pay me Eight per Cent. for ten, twenty or thirty years to come.' How any man could consider such a proposition fair or reasonable, I cannot understand. For my own part, I can only look upon it as a trick for the purpose of getting eight per Cent. while the rest of the public creditors were only receiving six. Perhaps too, at the time this transfer took place, it may have been a very

(Continued after the Poetry.)



POETRY.

ODE TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

By the late Dr. Leyden.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity hath brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine,
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent rope's flapping lone I hear
For twilight converse arm in arm;
The jackal's shriek bursts on my ear
When mirth and music went to charm.

By Chival's dark wandering streams,
Where cane fields shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Tevot, lov'd while yet a child;
Of castled rocks stupendous piled
By Ask or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smiled
Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow Slave!

Fade, day-dreams sweet, from memory fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy play'd
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime
I haste to an untimely grave;
The darling thoughts, that soar'd sublime,
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tomb-fire drear
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely widow'd heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,
I left a heart that lov'd me true;
I crossed the tedious ocean-wave
To roam in climes unkind and new.
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart—the grave
Dark and untimely met my view;
And all for thee—vile yellow slave.

Hail com'st thou now, so late, to mock
A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun-rays' tip with death, has borne,
From love, from friendship, country torn,
To memory's fond regrets a prey?
Vile slave! thy yellow dress I scorn;
Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay.

(Continued from the third page.)

advantageous mode of remittance for the these gentlemen; and as such might have been intended by the Bombay Government. I do not know, that they could have got a better mode of remittance to Bengal. But no man of common sense or common honesty could well think, that, by keeping this paper for five months in his pocket, he could entitle himself to the advantage of a higher interest. At the same time, Government having tendered, what I think in fairness they were bound to do, namely to pay the principal of this Certificate, with interest to the 28th of March, that must now be done. And the Court adjudge, that the bill be dismissed with costs."

SIR JOHN ROYNS. "This case is one of such magnitude and importance, both as it respects the Government and the public creditors, that, were it not a very clear one indeed, I certainly should have wished to hear more of it before coming to a decision. The question, however, turns out to be merely a dispute about the construction of some particular expressions, which one of the parties says he understood in one way, and the other that he understood differently. But the Court must be guided in their decision, by the broad principles of justice and the general bearings of the case, rather than by the strict construction of words. They are to look for what may be considered a reasonable interpretation of the expressions in question. And I certainly think the interpretation given by the Defendants, a reasonable one. The Plaintiffs, it may be said, have got a note of the same tenor, as that which they surrendered at Bombay. Under any other construction, we should be led to the grievous absurdity of supposing, that these gentlemen might keep back their certificate for ten or twenty years, and then come upon the Company for their interest at the rate of Eight per Cent, at a time of distress and difficulty, when it might be most inconvenient for them to pay it. But what chiefly weighs with me against the case of the Plaintiffs, is, that the whole transaction was a public business, and that it was known to every person, that the loan in Bengal had been paid off, before this certificate was obtained."

SIR WILLIAM BURROUGHS. "This suit appears to have originated in a speculation entered into by the holders of the Eight per Cent. Government securities at Bombay, for the purpose of obtaining an advantage to themselves, which was never intended by the Government when they granted the securities in question, nor was at all in the contemplation of those persons themselves when they became subscribers to the loan."

"After a considerable interval of peace, purchased by a long course of successful war, the Company's territorial resources became very prosperous, in consequence of the reduction of their military establishments, and of great additional revenue, which the conquered

provinces produced, the Government here were enabled, in the course of the year 1811, to effect a considerable amelioration in their financial condition, by paying off loans bearing a heavy rate of interest, and borrowing money at the reduced interest of 6 per Cent. That this was the object of the measures of Government at that period, was notorious to every man in India, and was just as well known at Madras and Bombay, as it was here in Calcutta.

"In the year 1809, the Government of Bombay, with a view to this object issued an advertisement, intimating that Subscriptions would be received at the Treasury there to a new loan, bearing interest at the rate of Eight per Cent per annum. And by a clause of this advertisement it was stated, that the principal of the Notes of this loan would be registered and payable at Bombay, according to priority of date and number, but with a power reserved to the holders, to transfer the same at any time to Bengal, and to obtain in exchange for their Bombay paper a Note of the Bengal Government, of the same tenor in all respects. This advertisement is not drawn up in a technical form, nor is it to be technically construed. I would not therefore take the word 'tenor' here, in the same strict sense, as if we were considering an indictment. But taking it in the fair and plain sense of the word, as the parties understood it obviously means, that on producing to the Treasurer here the necessary certificate from the proper Officer at Bombay, you will receive a Note to the same effect, mutatis mutandis,—that is, a Note for the same sum at a specified exchange, bearing the same date and the same rate of interest. But what had happened, before this transfer was tempted by the Plaintiffs in the present case? An advertisement had previously appeared in Bengal, intimating that all the Eight per Cent Notes of this Presidency would be paid off by a given day, which was already past. This was published and well known at Bombay before the transfer in question was made or thought of. An advertisement also had appeared at Bombay, intimating that the Government there would pay off this very Eight per Cent. loan on the 28th of March. And on the 27th, the day before his Note was to become payable, the holder comes to demand a transfer of his paper to Bengal. Did he not know, that an advertisement had been already published at Calcutta, intimating that the Notes of the Eight per Cent. loan there would be paid off on the 7th February preceding? A principal house of business, necessarily conversant with and interested in these matters, and having the Bombay Gazette before him, could not be ignorant, that there was already an end to all Eight per Cent paper in Bengal; and, if they thought to obtain an Eight per Cent Note in exchange for their Bombay certificate, they must have expected to hold that which no man here held—Well, the Plaintiff taking his Certificate from the Bombay Treasury, on the very day before that on which the loan was to be paid off, and he brings it here on this speculation. I before observed, and I still think, that, after the public notice given, the officer at Bombay might very properly have refused to grant the certificate at all. It is true, the advertisement says, that the holders of Notes in this loan shall be at liberty, at any time to exchange the same for Certificates entitling them to Notes of the same tenor from the Bengal Government. But by the words 'any time,' is to be understood I apprehend, any reasonable time. And can it be said, that this was a reasonable time for such an application, when the loan was to be paid off on the following day, and it was known that all loans of the same description had already been paid off in Bengal? There are many authorities for saying, that the general expression *any time*, means any reasonable time, and there was no right, I therefore think, to demand a certificate under such circumstances, which could be sustained in a Court of Justice. But when the Certificate comes to Calcutta, what is done? Does he carry it to the Treasury immediately? Does he use it even as remittance? (for, as the Chief Justice has observed, it might perhaps have been a convenient and advantageous mode of remittance, if that was his object) No; he goes on with his speculation. For six months he keeps the certificate in his pocket; and at length presents it to the proper Officer, to be exchanged for an Eight per cent Note, not at the time when it might and ought to have been presented, but five months afterwards, when the half yearly interest had nearly become payable, and after crores of six per Cent paper were upon the Register. So that by this device, these gentlemen at Bombay are to be considered holders of Eight per Cent Government Securities, until those Crores shall be discharged, though all the Eight per Cent loans of the Government have been paid off, and every other creditor of the Company receives only Six per Cent; and we, sitting in a Court of equity and conscience, are called upon to assist them, in the attainment of this object.

To render this speculation successful, they must make out, 1st, that they had a just and conscientious right to make the transfer, as they did, on the day previous to that, on which all the 8 per Cents at Bombay were to be paid off; and 2dly, that they had a right to have a new 8 per Cent Note issued here and Registered, not according to its original date of Sept. 1809, but according to the time of their requiring it to be issued, in

Sept. 1811. If we were sitting in a Court of Law, I should be of opinion against them on both points, and a portion. I therefore should refuse to assist them, on either, in a Court of Equity. For the reasons already stated, they appear to me to have no fair and equitable claim, to make the transfer on the 27th of March, 1811; and even if they had, the new Note, when issued, if Registered at all, ought, according to the regulations of this Government, adopted in 1785 and referred to by all similar securities, to have been Registered according to its original date at Bombay, and consequently before all the 6 per Cent securities now standing on the Register here, which would wholly defeat the scheme of the Complainants and others at Bombay. But if they had strict legal right to attain their object, they ought, at all events to be left to their remedy at Law, without any aid from a Court of Equity.

"In my opinion, the Government did the utmost which it was incumbent on them to do, when they offered to pay the principal of this Note in Bengal, with interest to the 28th of March, on which day the interest was to have ceased at Bombay. They might, I think have refused to look at the paper at all, and have sent the holders back with their certificates to Bombay. Having made the offer however, by their answer, they are bound in equity to abide by it. And, it being therefore understood that the principal shall be paid here, with interest to the 28th of March 1811, I concur in thinking, that on their paying that principal and interest, the bill ought to stand dismissed, and that this is that sort of speculative transaction, which ought to be visited with costs against the Plaintiffs."

The Decree was accordingly, that on the payment of principal and interest up to the 28th of March, 1811, the bill should stand dismissed with costs.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 11th December, Captain John S. Brownrigg, Assistant Commissary General, to Miss Cassamajor, Daughter of James Henry Cassamajor, Esq. Member of Council at Fort St. George.

At do. at St. John's Church, by the Reverend Doctor Ward, Alexander Campbell, Esq. to Miss Mary Fraser, second Daughter of Simon Fraser, Esq. of Fairfield, Inverness-shire.

At do. on the 28th do. Mr. Stephen Rowe, to Miss Rebecca Goodspeed.

At do. on the 9th do. Mr. Patrick Gibb Kelly, to Miss Elizabeth Beckford.

On the 2d do. by the Reverend D. Corrie, near Bogwongolah, J. W. Sherer, Esq. H. C. Civil service, to Miss Corrie.

Lately, Edward Touissant, Esq. Chief Officer of the H. C. ship Lord Keith, to Miss Broders.

At Colombo, on the 13th of October, Colonel Jackson, of His Majesty's 66th Regiment, and Commander of Galle, to Miss Mitchell, Daughter of the late Sir Charles Mitchell, and Niece to the late Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 9th December, at Cossipore, the Lady of Captain Young, of Artillery, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 15th do. Mrs. Simpson, of a Daughter.

At Kadderpore, on the 8th do. Mrs. Conductor Farmer, of a Daughter.

At Puttahaat, on the 8th do. Mrs. Joanna F. Pereira, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 27th November, the Lady of W. A. Morgan, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Seringapatam, on the 3d do. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel White, Commanding His Majesty's 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 16th December, Emma, the infant daughter of Mr. Edward Hyland.

At do. on Tuesday, the 15th do. Captain Thomas Lambert, aged 45 years.

At do. on Tuesday, the 1st do. Mr. Charles Webster, late Chief Officer of the Ship Auspicious.

Lately in the Calcutta Goal, Mr. Frederick Deatker, for many years a noted Bailiff in the Court of Request.

On the 28th November, Mrs. Adelaide Charlotte Chardon, aged 31 years.

At Mahe, on the 1st do. Monsieur Migot De La Combe, after a long and painful illness.—This Gentleman descended from a good family, came to India with the Regiment of Luxembourg,—in which he attained the rank of Captain; shortly after, the Corps being disbanded on the Conquest of the Dutch Settlements on the Island of Ceylon, the Officers were at liberty to remain in the Country, or to return to Europe.—Monsieur Migot De La Combe's enterprising spirit led him to make choice of the former, and he took service in the Military of the Rajah of Travancore,—in which, he commanded a Brigade, holding the rank of Colonel. In this situation he served with distinguished credit in the Wars of Coimbatore and Mysore, under the gallant General Harleley and Lord Cornwallis, whose high approbation marked his deserving conduct with public thanks.—In domestic life, Providence having blessed him with a large family, they are thus deprived of a Father's protecting care, and live to mourn his irreparable loss.

Lately, at Malacca, a Passenger on the Fleetwood, Captain Thomas Jones, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, and attached to the 3d Bengal Volunteer Battalion.

At Madeira, on the 25th of June, Mr. Robert Atkinson, third Officer of the H. C. extra ship Carmarthen.

LYST van de Personen die by de Gereformeerde kerk zedert den 1 tot den 31 January 1813, in den Huwelyken staat zyn bevestigd te weeten.

Zond. den 10 Jan. Agrippa Jacobs, van Batavia, jongman, met Elisabeth Daniels, mede van Batavia, weduwe van Poliardus Joseph Adams.

Den 24 dito, In huis Getrouwd, James Auriob, van London, Luitenant Mill. jongman, met Clarissa Dervillers, van l'Isle de France, jongedogter.

LYST van de Gedoopte kinderen by de Hollandsche gemeente, zedert den 1 tot den 31 January 1813, teweeten.

Zond. den 10 Jan. 't Kind Maria Adriana Cornelia Senn van Basel, geboren den 19 December, 1812.

't Kind Jan Lambertus van Hek, geboren den 4 Jan. 1813

Den 17 dito, 't Kind Jacoba Wilhelmina Martheze geboren den 21 Augt 1812.

Den 31 dito, 't Kind Pieter Ezau, Oppen, geb. den 25 Oct. 1812.

't Kind Laurens Louis Martyns, geb. den 10 Nov. 1812, waar van de moeder is de vrye onchristen vrouw Reysa, van Batavia, geadopteerd door David Martyns.

BY DE LUTERSCHE GEMEENTE.

Den 16 Jan. Een kind oud een Jaar en agt maanden, genaamd Jacobus Anthonius Beyvank, adoptant Jacobus Anthonius Beyvank, Moeder, Zamira, van Boegies, vrye onchristen vrouw.

Den 18 dito een Kind oud twee maanden, aan het huis van Zyne Excellentie den Luitenant Generaal Raffles.

s'Kinds Naam,—Stanford Charles Raffles, Getnigen, { Zyne Excellentie T. S. Raffles, William Robinson, Esq., Meijuff. Olivia Marianna Raffles. Vader,—William Flint, Moeder,—Maryanna Flint.

BY DE PORTUGESCHE GEMEENTE.

Zond. den 3 Jan. 't Kind Margaritta Julius, geb. den 2 Dec. 1812, waar van de moeder is Helena Margaretha Willems.

Den 17 dito. 't Kind Elonia Jacobs, geb. den 20 Dec. 1811 waar van de moeder is Engelina Davids, geadopteerd door Johannes Jacobs, en Paustina Carolina Andries.

't Kind Abraham Lysanders, geb. den 26 July, 1807, waar van de moeder is Tabitha Jans.

NAAM LYST der Overleedene en op het nieuw Kerkhoff begravene Lyken, sedert primo tot ultimo January, 1813; als:

Den 4 January, Christiaan Hiller, stuurman van het Engelsch schip Martilda.

Den 5 dito, Wilhelmina Jans.

Den 6 dito, Cornelis Andries.

Den 7 dito, Daniel Berts, Jongman.

Maria Hoogen, out 7 maanden, Dogtertje van den Engelsche corporaal Hendrik Hoogen.

Den 8 dito, Simon, Manische Matroos. Borig, Hussaar.

Den 10 dito, Johanna Hendrica Philippina, out circa 3 jaaren en 11 maanden, Dogtertje van den Heer Hendrik Zeeuw Hoogvelt.

Den 14 dito, Esperansa Isaaks.

Den 15 dito, Rieckel Cornelissen.

Den 16 dito, Hermina Gerardina de Waal, Huisvrouw van den Parapeesche burger, George Fredrik Hyneman.

Den 17 dito, Fredrik Willem Better, Jongman.

Den 18 dito, C. B. Senteur, Jongman. Moses Reter Claas.

Den 19 dito, Leena Hikkel, out circa 3 jaaren, Dogtertje van den prisonier sergeant Hikkel.

Den 24 dito, Johanna Oenen.

Den 25 dito, Johannes Jans.

Den 27 dito, Amelia Alexanders.

Den 30 dito, Een Hofmeester van een Arrabiers schip, zonder naam.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA:

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BATAVIA:

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IN DE

EDELIE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY,

Op Molenvliet.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.
ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 17, 1812.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LEVEE.

Yesterday, soon after two o'clock, his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT held a levee at Carlton House. Detachments of the Life and Foot Guards attended, as usual, with the Duke of Gloucester's Band in their late uniforms. They played "God save the King," on the entrance of the Dukes of YORK and KENT; the latter came in State accompanied by the Duke of CLARENCE; the Duke of SUSSEX was also present. In addition there were,—

The Prince Castellaia, the Sardinian and Neapolitan Ambassadors, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Secretaries of State, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Judge Advocate, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Steward. Dukes—Buckingham, Beaufort, and Montrose. Marquises—Bath, Lansdown, Worcester, and Bedford.

Barons—Bridgewater, Portland, Conyngham, Grosvenor, Uxbridge, Westmorland, Talbot, Barrymore, Percy, Cardigan, Craven, Mansfield, Egremont, Harrington, Fingal, Courtown, Plymouth, Macclesfield, Yarmouth, and Cholmondeley.

Viscounts—Forbes, Fitzharris, Morpeth, Castlereagh, Proby, Ranelagh, and Melbourne.

Lords—Granham, St. Helen's, Rouse, Redesdale, Dudley, Herley, Amherst, Cawdor, Melgrave, H. Elliot, Killen, Heathfield, J. O'Brien, and Melville.

Sir J. B. Warren, A. S. Hammond, P. Heard, J. Scott, P. Graham, F. Burdett, M. Sykes, F. Gold, P. Crawford, T. Summers, H. Rivers, T. Bage, G. Hill, T. Osmonde, G. Jerningham, and T. Bismarck.

Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Doctors—Stevens and Biane.

Reverend Doctors—Douglas, Holcombe, Scott, and Willgress.

Rev. Messrs.—Blomberg, Jackman, Barrett, Clarke, and S. H. Rivers.

Generals—Turner, Leigh, Keppell, Stanwix, Stearns, Loftus, Fane, Porter, Floyd, Ambrose, Saurer, Gledstanes, Cockburne, De Grey, Horsford, Ameron, Pigot, Burgoyne, Binley, Walpole, Daken, Isop, Congreve.

Admirals—Wellesley and Warre.

Colonels—Palmer, Buller, Longfield, M'Leod, Fuller, Ellison, Foster, Dillon, Henry, Windham, Hood, and Cook.

Majors—Grove, Kortright, Evans, Wilkie, Fluker, Petty, Dalrymple, and Chapman.

Captains—Thornton, Bailey, R. Hawtayne, Wolton, Burgoyne, Thomas, Ramsden, Lyons, Brington, Burt, Knox, Bowen, Drummond, H. Northey, and Duke.

Lieutenants—Gough, Pilcher, Sullivan, Masson, and Moore.

Messrs.—M'Mahon, Jekyll, Cline, Fomblanque, Hope, Knox, Thornton, Barrett, Keating, Chapman, Finch, Campbell, Windsor, Ellison, Perrell, Chester, Russell, W. Pole, Steele, Sheldon, Ryder, Fitzherbert, Egerton, Holmes, Mainaring, Sutton, Parke, Sullivan, Bruce, W. Dundas, Farre, G. Knight, Lator, Crauford, S. Graham, Barwell, H. Elliott, Hamilton, Sneyd, M'Donnell, Jankett, Oddy, Roch, Rochford, Byerly, O'Reilly, Burke, Banon, Hay, Coppinger, Clementson, G. Tuffin, Talbot, H. Elwin, R. Thornton, Hussay, Egerton, Campbell, Roche, Hay, Welsh, Bagot, Curteis, Houston, Hamilton, O'Connor, Shaw.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness:—

The Right Hon. Sir George Hill, Bart. to present Petition from the Linen Merchants of the City and County of London-Jerry.

Earl Poulett, on his being continued a Lord of the Bed-chamber.

The Earl of Bridgewater, on his promotion as a General.

Rear Admiral Warre, on promotion.

Lord Killeen, by the Lord in Waiting.

Sir James O'Brien, on his arrival from Ireland.

Col. Foster, on his marriage.

Lieut. Col. Henry, 1st Ceylon regiment, on his return from Ceylon.

Col. Dillon, to present the Petition of the Protestants of the County of Mayo in favour of the Irish Catholic claims.

Col. Longfield, of the City of Cork Regiment of Militia.

The Marquis of Worcester, on going to Portugal, by the Duke of Beaufort.

The Earl of Fingal, the Lord Killeen, the Hon. Thomas Barwell, Sir Thomas Edmonde, Sir Francis Gold, Gen. Ambrose, Owen O'Connor, John Burk, R. Lator, Mr. Hussey, Mr. M'Donell, Mr. O'Reilly, R. Bagot, and Mr. Hay, to present an Address from the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Sir Francis Burdett, with a Petition from the town of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Major Grove, Brigade Major, on his promotion.

Major Kortright, 2d Essex Local Militia.

Major Evans, of the 41st Regiment, on promotion.

Major Dalrymple, of the 15th Light Dragoons, on his promotion.

Capt. Burgoyne, R. N. on promotion.

Capt. Thornton, of the 1st Foot Guards, on promotion.

Capt. Wm. Thomas, of the 13th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Capt. Edmund Lyons, R. N. on his promotion, and return from Java.

Capt. Ramsden, of the 1st Foot Guards.

Capt. Brighurst, of the King's Dragoon Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Fane, on promotion.

Capt. Burt, R. N. on his return from the West Indies.

Capt. Knox, R. N. on promotion.

Capt. W. Drummond, of the 3d Guards, on promotion and return from the Army in Portugal.

Capt. Hopkins Northey, by Lieut.-General Hopkins.

General Floyd, on promotion, and return from the Staff in Ireland.

Lieut. Gough, of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, on his promotion.

Lieut. Robert Moore, on his appointment to the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

Lieut. Sullivan, of the 1st Life Guards, on promotion.

Lieut. Macqueen, of the 2d Essex Local Militia.

General Pigot, on his promotion to that rank.

Major General Cameron, of the East India Company's service.

Brigadier General Horsford, on being appointed to the command of the Forces in the Bermudas.

Major General De Grey, on promotion, and return from Portugal.

Major General Sir Albert Glestaines, from Guernsey.

Major General Sir Thomas Saumarez, on his promotion, and on his departure to Halifax.

Dr. Stevens, Senior Member of his Majesty's Council in the Island of St. Croix, &c. on his arrival from the West Indies on leave, by the Earl of Liverpool.

The Dean of Worcester, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lieutenant Colonel Wyndham, of the Regiment of Neuron, on his promotion.

Rear Admiral Wolley, on promotion.

Earl of Plymouth, on his marriage.

Lord Eardley, by the Lord in Waiting.

Sir Thomas Edmond, by ditto.

Sir Thomas Gage, by ditto.

Mr. Foulbanc, by ditto.

Mr. Lalor, by ditto.

Mr. Houston, by ditto.

Mr. Roche, by ditto.

Mr. Coppinger, by ditto.

Mr. G. Tuffnell, of the 3d Guards, on his appointment.

Mr. Barton, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. Clementson, by ditto.

Mr. Fitzherbert, by ditto.

Mr. Hussey, by ditto.

Mr. Barnewall, by ditto.

The Duke of Buccleuch, on succeeding to his title.

Earl of Uxbridge, on coming to his title.

Sir Francis Gould, with an Address from the Catholics of the county and city of Cork, and the Catholics of Queen's county.

Mr. O'Connor, to present an Address from the Catholics of the county of Roscommon.

Mr. Curriers Exon, of the Yeomen of the Guards, by Earl Macclesfield.

Mr. Hastings Elwin, Advocate for the Leeward Islands.

Mr. Bagot, to present an Address from the Catholics of the town and county of Carlow.

Mr. Campbell, son of Lord Cawdor.

Mr. T. Plunkett, with the Catholic Address from Monaghan.

Mr. G. Knight, by Lord St. Helen's.

Mr. S. Graham, by Sir J. Graham.

Mr. Egerton, by Mr. Davenport.

Mr. W. Dundas, on his being appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Mr. Oddy, on his return from a tour of Ireland, Portugal, and Spain.

Mr. Hamilton, M. P. for the county of Dublin, Mr. MacDonnell, Mr. Rochford, Mr. Barnewall, the Honorable Mr. Elliot, by the Lord in Waiting.

London, August 13.

It has been asserted, that the mode of warfare adopted by the Russians was the suggestion of Bernadotte; but we understand this is incorrect, and that the plan acted upon by the Russians was formed so far back as the month of June, 1811, at the particular instance of the War Minister, after having proposed it for the opinion of the Emperor Alexander, upon the event of a rupture with Bonaparte. In consequence of the approval of his Imperial Majesty, it was determined, from this early period, to put the troops in motion towards the western frontiers of the empire.—The Commissariat underwent a better organization.—Dunaberg, Witepsk, Polotsk, and Smolensko, were fortified; these circumstances prove a settled plan of operation, as far as thirteen or fourteen months ago, and of not passing their own frontiers, which it is conceived may have its origin from historical experience, as one of the finest examples of the success of this plan is met with in the reign of the greatest Sovereign Russia ever had, for Peter the Great executed it precisely in the same country which is the present theatre of war; the borders of Lithuania, on the banks of the Niemen, in the environs of Kowno, and of Grodno, in 1708, when Peter encountered Charles XII. who, after having reduced Poland and Saxony, and drained from the latter by heavy & extraordinary contributions, all the specie they possessed, proceeded to attack Russia, threatening to march direct to Moscow, and dethrone his rival. He led the greatest army Sweden ever had, having under him Generals of the most renowned talents, besides immense treasure. He sought by every means to engage the Russians, but Peter knew too well how to avoid a battle, when he was certain that the better way to overcome his enemy, was to protract the war, and that drawing him on to advance was depriving him of his depots, magazines, and every resource: that might come to him, thus avoiding battle, but retreating in the best order, breaking the roads, removing or destroying all provisions, or forage, and harassing the enemy with his light troops, who took all his convoys. Charles, by this conduct, was forced to give up his intention of marching to Moscow, was indebted for his safety to the treachery of Mazeppa, who revolted from his Sovereign, and invited Charles into the Ukraine, where he had prepared magazines for him. Those acquainted with the transactions of 1708, must remember the wretched situation of Charles during the winter and following year, when the bat-

tle of Pultowa completely destroyed his power. The plan now adopted by Alexander is then no other than that of Peter the Great, and was resolved upon, long before the Russian Government could reckon upon the present good understanding that exists between them and the Swedish Court. The natural inference is, therefore, that what is now going forward is the result of deep reflection, and well considered plan.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, distant 145 leagues from Peterburgh is a tolerably large city, but ill-built of wood. It has a citadel and a University, founded in 1579. Its Bishopric, the only one in Lithuania, was established by Jagellon. This Prince, who was baptized in 1386, obtained the sovereignty after the death of his father-in-law, Louis of Hungary, King of Poland. His reign was the principle of the re-union of the two States of Poland and Lithuania. It is from this Jagellon that all the Princes Czartorinski have descended, the most powerful Lords of Poland. Ladislaus V. gave the Palatinate of Wilna to Radzivil, his favourite; and the Emperor Maximilian the First gave the diploma of Prince of the Empire to Nicholas the Third, of Radzivil, Palatinate of Wilna, out of whose family this Palatinate has scarcely ever gone. There is, perhaps, no country in the world where one may live so cheap as in Lithuania. The butcher's meat is remarkably fat and succulent, and the price of a sheep is not more than three or four florins. (The florin of Poland is twelve French sous.) The usual drink is mead, or small beer, which costs two farthings the pot. Game is proportionably cheap. Wild ducks are uncommonly good.

THE NEW INSOLVENT ACT.—This Act is exactly conformable to the acts of this kind of former years, except in the following special enactments:—

All persons in actual custody on the 15th of June last, and whose debts on that day did not amount to more than £2000 are to be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Where the debts of prisoners exceed that sum, a Barrister of each of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, is to be appointed to enquire into the same; and if the party be imprisoned five years, he shall be discharged out of the custody, should his debts amount to £5000; and where the party has been confined ten years, then to be discharged, whatever may be the amount of the debt or debts.

Act not to extend to Attorneys or servants embezzling their client's or employer's money or property.—Nor to persons obtaining money or goods under false pretences and fictitious names, except where they have been confined ten years.—Nor to persons in execution for criminal conversation, or seducing, &c. the daughter or female servant of the plaintiff, unless ten years in prison.—Nor to persons heretofore remanded under former Insolvent Acts, unless where they have been ten years confined.—Nor to persons confined for debts due to the Crown, by offending against the Revenue, &c. unless the Treasury shall certify consent.—Nor to persons who have taken the benefit of any Act of Insolvency passed within these last five years.—Nor to Bankrupts in certain cases, unless first they have conformed to the laws regarding Bankrupts.—The same to be certified by their Commissioners; provided always, that such Bankrupts surrendered himself at least two years before the passing this Act. This Act is extended to the different Presidencies in India, and to Prince of Wales Island. But not to extend to the relief of persons confined in India, at the suit of the East India Company, unless the local Governments in India consent.

The following dialogue occurred a few days ago, at the Cornwall Assizes, in the cross examination of a witness in a cause, Wright v. Rawling, Knight, and others. The cause of action was the refusal of the Managers of the Eagle Insurance Company, to pay the Plaintiff the sum of £400, which he had insured on the life of a Mr. Rundle, who died at St. Neot, in Cornwall, in July, 1811. The plea set up by the Defendants was, that the certificate procured by the Plaintiff respecting Rundle's health was false, and that he was in the practice of habits that tend to shorten life. Several witnesses were called in support of the action and amongst others, Mr. Rosvear, who said he knew John Rundle for

thirty years; that he lived very near him, and considered him as the picture of health; he considered his life to be better than his (the witness's) own.—Rundle would, it is true, drink a cup freely, but he toiled a great deal. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jekyll.

Coun.—Well, Sir, you said this man's life was better than your own.

Witness.—I did.

Coun.—Pray, Sir, how long have you been dead?

Witness.—Dead! I am alive yet.

Coun.—I thought the dead man's life was better than your's.

Witness.—When he was a live I thought so.

Coun.—Pray, did you see him drunk?

Witness.—I can't say but I did.

Coun.—You have helped him home, I suppose?

Witness.—Yes, we have helped each other home.

Coun.—Will you be so obliging as to tell us what sort of thing the picture of health is—had this picture red bloated cheeks?

Witness.—Yes, his cheeks were red.

Coun.—And his nose red?

Witness.—Aye, redder than your's.

Coun.—Don't be impertinent Sir.

Witness.—No, if you do not set the example.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Thursday, April 30.

THE KING v. DANIEL ISAAC EATON.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL prayed the judgment of the Court against this defendant, who was found guilty last Term, of a libel upon the Christian Religion, in publishing the third Part of Paine's Age of Reason.

The defendant put in an affidavit, stating that he published the libel without any evil intention; that although the libel was stated to be against the King's Crown and dignity, he had been personally acquainted with his Majesty, and his Royal Brother the late Duke of York; and had received a particular instance of the King's grace and favour, in his Majesty remitting an outlawry, under sentence of which the defendant laboured; that although the pamphlet was charged to be to the dishonor of Almighty God, he had conceived it to be otherwise, as it contained several passages from which the power and benevolence of the Deity were deduced, as manifest in the works of the creation; that the morality of the Holy Gospels was throughout the pamphlet treated as excellent, that he had erroneously believed it to be the right of all persons to discuss the authenticity of any passage in the Holy Scriptures, in concurrence with the practice of the ancient Fathers and ablest Divines; that he had been bred in the Protestant Religion, according to the rites of the Church of England, and had never practised any other; that he had perfect confidence in God's justice and mercy, and had always endeavoured to avoid all evil; to live in charity with all men; to be just, honest, and upright; to be free from fraud, and to be free from all unchristian actions; that he had lately imported a Soap from America, which was a specific for the Scurvy, upon the sale of which he endeavoured to gain a maintenance, and had designed to desist from the publication of political and anti-christian pamphlets; that on a former occasion Government had seized and burnt 2800l. worth of books, and compelled him to pay 230l. for his furniture; that he was sixty years of age; afflicted with a cough, and very infirm; and that he prayed the mercy of the Court, in pity to the errors and infirmities of human judgment.

Mr. PRINCE SMITH then addressed the Court in mitigation of punishment. He did not deny the propriety of the law upon which the information was filed; but all human laws were founded upon circumstances, and changed with the influx of time, and the character and manners of a people. If they were not wholly abrogated, they either ceased to be enforced at all, or were enforced with less severity. In times of Popery, the Court proceeded against all persons who disputed any of the doctrines of the church, with the utmost rigour, even unto death. They proceeded in this view with mistaken ideas of charity, and punished man not so much for the correction of his morals as the salvation of his soul. They proceeded against heretics with the fire and the stake here

to save them from eternal fire hereafter. In latter times, the writ *De Hæretico Comburendo* had been abolished, and principles of toleration necessarily prevailed. The Court was the guardian of the morals of the people, and not the keeper of their souls. The Learned Council then proceeded to shew, that during the last century great latitude had been allowed to the discussion of religious doctrines, even in defiance of the statutes themselves. Some sects of Christians denied the divine nature of Christ and others would not profess their belief in the personality of the Holy Ghost—all of which was against the Tolerant Act. In earlier times Jews and infidels were considered with such hatred and animosity, that the King could make no league with an infidel Prince. In the present days commerce had extended our connections with all parts of the world; and forty millions of subjects in the East, who denied the Christian Religion, and believed in an incarnation 800 years older than Moses, were the subjects of the King of England. The pamphlet before the Court was occupied in considering the various prophecies of Christ to be found in the Old Testament; and similar investigation had employed the pens of many learned and pious divines. The pamphlet closed with Paine's opinions of a future state, in which he professed a belief of an existence after death, and to a certain extent of a state of rewards and punishments: and religion was nothing more than the pursuit of moral conduct, founded on the belief of a future state. The Learned Counsel strongly contended for the right of free discussion in matters of religion; and said, that notwithstanding all the enquiries of this nature which had been permitted, the Christian Religion had only flourished the more, in proportion as it had been attacked. The question, then, for the Court, was how far they would enforce the law against the defendant, in charity to his errors; and since the Christian Religion was the law of the land, would not the Court, by shewing mercy to the defendant, act in furtherance of its most noble doctrine, which was Charity? It was quite impossible to maintain the fear of God by force; and religion ceased to be the fear of God, when it became the fear of man.—The unfortunate man now before the Court had published the two former parts of this work, which the Learned Counsel had read only in the admirable Apology for the Bible of Bishop Watson, and which had doubtless tended more to cure infidelity than any legal prosecution on record. In the spirit of this free enquiry, thus good reduced out of evil; and in this spirit and with this belief of its utility, had the divines of latter times promoted the free discussion of revelation, instead of (like the Romish Church) calling upon the secular arm to protect revelation, and had thus endeavoured to convince by argument rather than by force. The informations of the Attorney-General seemed to be so denominated in derision of all knowledge, and were a complete bar to all free enquiry. An answer to this book were rather to have been wished than that it should call down the vengeance of the law. By such means Christianity would have been well served; and it would shew to the world as if no answer could be given to this book, that the Attorney-General was obliged to appeal to the strong arm of the law. Many of Mr. Paine's arguments as to the prophecies might be admitted; but it did not follow, because some quotations from the Old Testament were not prophecies of the Messiah, that the principles of justice false. There still remained the testimony of miracles, and the internal evidence of the truth of Christianity. Many who had written with as much audacity, but more artifice, than the defendant, had gone unpunished. If Paine had said, that he who believed in Christianity was an infidel to nature, Hume had asserted, that he who believed in miracles believed against all common sense, and (to use a legal phrase) after possibility of belief was extinct. The Learned Counsel then adverted to the infidel tendency of *Lucretius*, a work which had corrupted Bolingbroke and Pope, and had given rise to that deistical poem, the *Essay on Man*; and yet it was but the other day that the Counsel saw a new translation of *Lucretius* advertised, under the sanction of the Attorney-General's name as a subscriber. The days of burning were now over, and Christianity was in so flourishing a condition that a whole host of extra-divines had dispersed themselves on missions of that Gospel all over the world. When the arm of the law grasped at the thunders of Heaven, it might be impotent to convince, but it was powerful to destroy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his satisfaction that no gentleman at the bar had been found who had not thought

it necessary, upon this occasion, to profess himself a Christian. The Learned Gentleman had asserted, with more smartness than foundation in fact, that the Attorney-General by his informations shut up the gates of knowledge. If he were to indict a man for murder, he should certainly shut out from the enquiry, whether murder were or were not a crime; but not whether the accused were guilty or not. As to the gentlemen's opinion of the most judicious manner of treating infidel writers, with which he had favoured the Court, he might, with all his knowledge, have found that there was not a syllable in the pamphlet which had not been drawn from the very dregs of infidelity, and which had not been answered over and over again. The arguments of other Infidels were nothing to this question: where one man might be injured by the works alluded to, 500 would be by this pamphlet. Hume was read only by men of literary habits; and his doctrines would, with men of sound understanding and reasoning minds, carry their own antidote with them. The great fault of these writers was to carry their idea of God to the perfection of the human intellect, and then to disbelieve all revelation from Heaven which was not perfectly intelligible to that portion of intellect which they possessed: it was the vanity of man against the omnipotence and omniscience of God. It rested with the Court to determine this offence and punishment as it regarded the peace of the country; and, if there were no authorities on this subject, reason and principle must decide, that this was an offence against that peace, which it had a direct tendency to disturb. The defendant had imported from America, and published here, a pamphlet which called the Christian religion a fable, its author an impostor, and its teachers designing and interested villains, supporting themselves upon a mere system of fraud. The Attorney-General concluded with professing himself a sincere Christian, and repelling the idea that he countenanced the doctrine of Epicurus; but,

Lord ELLENBOROUGH interrupted him to urge, that it was unnecessary to do so. It might as well be said, that because a man subscribed to an edition of the classics, he was not a Christian. Let the defendant be remanded to custody, and brought up for judgment on Friday se'night.

THE KING v. THOMAS BROWN, ESQ.

This defendant, for forging a grant from the Crown, of lands in the Island of St. Vincents, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate.

SWEDEN.

His Royal Majesty's Speech to the Estates of the Kingdom, in the Parliamentary Chamber, on opening the Diet at Orebro, the 20th of April, 1812.

"Honourable, Noble, and Respectable, Worthy, Learned, Instructed, and Well-beloved, Worshipful, and Trusty, Good Gentlemen, and Swedish Men:

"The great concerns of our native country have again called me to apply for your counsel, before the time fixed by the forms of Government for your usual meeting has expired. Since I last saw you assembled before my Throne, several of the Acts passed by you, and whereon the safety and welfare of the kingdom were indubitably dependant, have been put to the proof, and their value proved by the lessons of experience. If it is the lot of humanity to join with a warm desire for what is right, the possibility of erring in the choice of the means to effect it, it must be highly satisfactory, both to you and myself, to be enabled timely to prevent such misfortunes which the pressure of the times have brought forth, and which alone, by a longer continuance, might possibly have brought with them deplorable circumstances for the interior Government of the country. In the propositions for the Amendment which will now be laid before you, I am convinced, good Gentlemen, and Swedish men, that you will perceive I have always acknowledged that secure reliance which I ever have and always shall place on your sentiments towards me and the kingdom. I have called you together at a moment when great and important occurrences, out of our native country, seem to threaten Europe with new misfortunes.—Guarded by her situation from the forced obligation of paying obedience to foreign sway, which possibly might not accord with her own interests, Sweden has every thing to hope from unity, valour, and conduct—every thing to lose, if she gives herself up to intestine divisions and unwise fear. It is by the bond of unity between me and you—by my son's sword, rich in honour—by the valour of our youth in arms—by the powerful will

of the Swedish people, that the prosperity of your laws, and the honour of your liberties are secured. It is by such high and valuable example of an undisturbed confidence between the King and subjects, by firm and manly decisions in the midst of tempestuous times, that the Powers of Europe should be convinced, that the independence of Sweden is not solely defended by the seas which surround her coasts. At such a decisive moment, for proving the general sentiments, when it may be probable that foreign calculations have been made with intent to destroy my exertions and your's, I ought to endeavour to shake off every thing that might have effect on the freedom of your deliberations. Different causes, of great moment, confirmed me in the resolution of transferring the extraordinary meeting of the Diet, which was to have been holden at Stockholm, to this place. If the situation of doubt and suspense, which about two years since was the chief occasion of taking a similar step on my side, has now given a greater space for steady order, and that the loyalty and attachment which the respectable citizens of Stockholm have at all times, as well as in the before-mentioned circumstances, shewn for their King and laws—an attachment which, with equal pleasure and truth, I find myself obliged to give the inhabitants of my capital—I nevertheless feel assured, that every unprejudiced man, only by referring to the circumstances of the times, will perceive the reasons that have given cause for removing the seat of the Diet, and find their sole intention to be the security and dispatch of business, by the Estates of the Kingdom.

"It now remains with you, my good Lords and Swedish men, to decide on my reasonable expectations to reward the labours of the Prince, who, being equally near to my heart as the Throne, guided the concerns of the Country during the period when my infirm state of health would not permit of my participating in them—who then, with powerful hand, knew how to restore order and tranquillity at home—recall the erring mind—awaken the slumbering national spirit—put life and motion into the general business of the State—confidence and hope into the hearts of his fellow-citizens—who restored into my hands a kingdom, peaceful and respected—warm only for my honour, and that of his foster-country, to which he always attached his own—who has laid on me and you the joint and sacred obligation of not deceiving his noble hopes to take from him the great example of self-denial, and that power of mind which is superior to dangers.

"My good Lords, and Swedish men, I judge of the feelings which fill your hearts by those I myself am possessed with at this solemn hour; you should be guided by the same warm love for your native country as that which has always filled your aged King in times of peace, and in the vicissitudes and destruction of warfare. You will shew yourselves worthy of the support given you and the kingdom by a guardian Providence, in the Noble Prince who stands by my side; you will follow his steps, and attend to his voice, for his sole object is your honour, and your liberty; you will put aside from your counsels all party passions, all party inclinations, as incomparable with the general demands of the State. You will circumscribe your ambition, and think of power within the common boundaries of determination to live and die like Swedish men. It is only by such a mode of thinking that Sweden, resting in security on the valour of her sons, sharing with the honourable prudence of my son, can from the height of her independent mountains, with undisturbed serenity, view the destruction without her borders, with tranquillity and liberty in her own bosom. Let this inestimable privilege be the ultimate end in view for our endeavours. The people of Sweden have their eyes fixed on me and you; they shall not be deceived in their reasonable expectations by a King who never hesitated to offer for his country both the pleasures of quiet life, and a harbour already gained after troubles sustained. This my solemn promise which contains my fixed determination of going hand in hand with my son, in defiance of hostile treats from without, and possibly of opinions at home, to retain the liberty and independence of this ancient realm, lays you my good Lords and Swedish men, under a like obligation of contributing willingly and unanimously to the same object: and under an eternal responsibility if you do not follow the calls which are made on you by the honour of the Swedish name—by the memory of your forefathers—by the freedom of your sons—and by the voice of your King.

"I remain and graciously and affectionately to you, my good Lords and Swedish men, jointly to all, and to each, and

to every one especially, with all love, grace and favour."

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince reply to the States of the Kingdom, on the 18th of April, 1812:—

"To the Knights and Nobility.
My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with fresh pleasure I receive the assurances of your attachment to my person. The sentiments you bear towards me, fully answerable to what I always attributed to your rank. The present state of Europe, and the sacred obligation of preserving the kingdom from a foreign yoke have jointly operated on the King's solution of taking the advice of the people. The first estate to the kingdom, the Nobility and Knighthood, whose virtue and valour are the Throne's most safe supporters, will leave an honorable memory of wise and prudent deliberation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—Your ancestors gained their honours by making great sacrifices, and by their bounded love for their native country. You have inherited their valour, and their independent minds. We will shew Europe that evil intents must lay as all hopes of causing any intestine divisions; and that you are resolutely determined to oppose every thing that might injure our interests and our laws.

"To the Clergy.
Gentlemen—The critical situation which Europe now stands, and the necessity of preserving Sweden from such misfortunes as other countries are suffering, has induced the King to call together the States of the Kingdom. Teachers of the doctrine of Jesus Christ! Preach his lessons, and spread his light around; may your consultations and your lessons unite your father, such of your children, who being led astray by false promises, were nearly becoming lost. God the Most High, will bless your endeavours, and the happiness of the Swedish will be your reward. I repeat to you assurances of the sentiments I feel towards your order.

"To the Burghers,
Gentlemen—Agriculture, commerce and trade, constitute the prosperity and welfare of States. Far from being inclined to lay any bonds on his subjects, the King has called the Estates of the kingdom together, in order to consult with them on the means of extending the boundaries of commerce, that infallible security for the power of nations,—will support his fatherly intentions. Love of your native country will be a leading point to be kept in view in your consultations, and you will shew what nation is capable of effecting, when determined to free its commercial industry from all foreign yokes.

"Doubt not, Gentlemen, of my sentiments towards you; you are deserving of them, for the utility you bring to your native country.

"To the Peasantry.
Worthy Countrymen, it is with great feeling that I, for the second time, you assembled around the Throne of your King; he has called you together to consult on the exigencies of the State, and the necessity of securing to the Scandinavian Peninsula, that liberty it has enjoyed for so many centuries. This kingdom, the most ancient in Europe, was freed from all foreign yokes by the valour of your forefathers—you will tread in their footsteps, and not suffer any violence against your religion and your rights.

"The King has resolved to present to you the full enjoyment of your advantages, and he will destroy every attempt to bring you under the yoke, if you rely upon him with confidence. Do not recall again to your thoughts those times when Sweden was near being desolated; enjoy the present tranquillity, and pay to God to grant to every one sufficient virtue and courage faithfully to serve King and native country.

"Be convinced, worthy countrymen, of the affection I bear your estate."

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene welke eenige preter vermeene te hebben op den ziele Sourabaya bevindende Heer Johan J. Reynst, gelieve daar van opgaven te doen binnen den tyd van Een maand, gerekend van den 6de February tot den 6de Maanstaande ten Kantoore van den Notaris Mr. Jan Burger.

Batavia den 1ste February 1813.

Advertentie.

BY M. Hekscher, in Compagnie met de Buiten Nieuw Poort-staat, is gekomen, beste Madera-wyn op Pypen Bottels, Musnadelle-wyn op Bottels, en versche andere goederen.

Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1813.

**SAMARANG
PRICE CURRENT,**

FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY,
AND
MARCH 1813.

		Sp. Dollars
in bottles,	per dozen	65
task,	per barrel	85
lb.	lb.	4
per cwt.	per cwt.	60
cwt.	cwt.	5
lb.	lb.	96
(fine) white large pieces,	do.	130
(fine) white large pieces,	pecul	none
do.	cwt.	20
do.	leaguer	140
do.	pecul	8
do.	cwt.	50
do. 1st sort,	do.	45
do. 2d do.	do.	40
do. white, 1st sort,	do.	35
do. 2d do.	do.	60
do. de Mar, 1st sort,	pecul	25
do. 2d do.	do.	15
do. salt, (Bengal)	barrel	25
do. (Europe)	do.	34
do. Wax, (very best)	pecul	30
do. (second)	do.	2000
do. 1st sort,	do.	1500
do. 2d do.	do.	800
do. 3d do.	do.	25
do. (Bengal)	task	30
do. (American)	cwt.	50
do. in bottles,	dozen	24
do. task,	gallon	5
do. in pint bottles,	dozen	15
do.	pecul	30
do.	do.	7 1/2
do.	piece	10
do. (Europe)	cwt.	32
do. (superfine Caddelore)	pecul	12
do.	cwt.	80
do.	do.	60
do. Europe, 1st sort,	piece	82
do. 2d do.	do.	40
do. 3d do.	do.	6
do. 4th do.	do.	5
do. (Barroo) all real head }	lb.	8
do. 1st do.	do.	5
do. 2d do.	do.	3
do. 3d do.	do.	2
do. 4th do.	do.	1
do. Wax, Bengal,	maund	50
do. Europe, 1st sort,	do.	1
do. 2d do.	do.	1
do. 3d do.	maund	16
do. 4th do.	do.	18
do. Europe,	do.	8
do. 1st sort,	do.	12
do. 2d do.	do.	16
do. 3d do.	bag	1 1/2
do. 4th do.	do.	1 1/2
do. 1st sort,	lb.	2
do. 2d do.	do.	1 1/2
do. Ceylon, 1st sort,	do.	3
do. 2d do.	do.	2 1/2
do. 3d do.	cwt.	40
do. 4th do.	do.	30
do. American,	cwt.	2
do. Europe,	do.	2
do. Dutch,	do.	2
do. Europe,	yard	1
do. India,	cwt.	24
do. Mirzapore,	do.	22
do. Arcot,	do.	20
do. Caddelore,	do.	40
do. Super-sannahs,	do.	75
do. 1st sort,	do.	40
do. 2d do.	do.	35
do. 3d do.	do.	25
do. 4th do.	do.	6
do. Europe,	do.	8
do. 1st sort,	do.	160
do. 2d do.	do.	120
do. 3d do.	do.	100
do. 4th do.	do.	4
do. 1st sort,	lb.	6 1/2
do. 2d do.	do.	5
do. 3d do.	do.	1 1/2
do. 4th do.	do.	1 1/2
do. Europe,	do.	3 1/2
do. 1st sort, Java,	do.	4
do. 2d do.	do.	4
do. 3d do.	do.	12
do. 4th do.	cwt.	9
do. Sheet, English,	do.	32
do. 1st do.	do.	30
do. 2d do.	pecul	33
do. 3d do.	gross	15
do. 4th do.	cwt.	25
do. Europe,	pecul	16
do. Manila,	dozen	20
do. in bottles,	gross	8
do. 1st sort,	set	8
do. 2d do.	cwt.	230 to 250
do. 3d do.	do.	90 to 120
do. 4th do.	do.	80 to 100
do. Flower, 1st sort,	pecal	110
do. 2d do.	do.	40 to 50
do. Surat, good and free }	do.	14 to 15
do. Company's length,	cwt.	16
do. short,	do.	12
do. 1st sort,	pecul	60
do. 2d do.	do.	40
do. 3d do.	do.	1
do. 4th do.	bag	5
do. Europe,	piece	35
do. 1st sort,	do.	28
do. 2d do.	cwt.	20
do. 3d do.	do.	15
do. 4th do.	do.	12
do. 5th do.	do.	9
do. 6th do.	piece	28
do.	do.	25
do.	do.	2
do.	do.	4
do. -teeth, large,	pecul	40
do. small,	do.	30
do. dry,	100	10
do. in kegs,	kitt.	20
do.	keg	10
do.	100.	5
do.	1000	30
do. American,	barrel	20 to 22
do. China,	pecul	6

Geneva, Hollands, in 15 bottle case, case		35
Do. do. cask,	gallon	3 to 5
Ditto, American, in casks,	do.	3
Ghee,	maand	10
Ginger, race,	lb.	2½ stivers
Do. ground,	do.	3 do.
Ginghams, Manila,	corge	25
Ditto, Chandernagore,	do.	20
Ginseng,	lb.	none
Glass, Window, English.	box	110
Do. do. German,	do.	100
Do. do. Dutch,	do.	90
Gold-thread, China,	catty	7 to 25
Gold-thread, Persian,	bundie	6 to 8
Do. do. Europe,	ounce	7
Gram,	per md.	2
Gum Arabic,	do.	50
Gunny Bags,	100	7
Do. Pauls,	do.	1
Gurrahs, blue, Bheerboom,	corge	50
Do. white, do.	do.	40
Handkerchiefs, Bandanna,	do.	120
Do. Barnagore,	do.	100
Do. Cambrie, fine,	do.	6
Do. do. coarse,	do.	4½
Hartaul, or yellow Arsenic,	lb.	1 rupee
Hawfers, Europe,	cwt.	32
Hides, dried, Europe,	do.	5
Do. do. Country,	piece	2
Indigo, 1st sort, Bengal,	maund	40
Do. 2d do.	do.	30
Do. Java, 1st sort,	pecul	50
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	30
Iron, Bar, British,	do.	8
Do. square do.	do.	8
Do. Bar, Swedish,	do.	10
Iron, Hoop,	do.	11
Izarees, 1st sort,	corge	160
Do. 2d do.	do.	140
Do. 3d do.	do.	100
Kissmiss,	lb. bag	3 rupee
Lead, Pig,	cwt.	12
Do. Sheet,	do.	14
Do. red,	do.	30
Do. white,	do.	1 rupee
Leather, Morocco,	skin	2
Lines, Deep-sea, and Log,	dozen	12 to 30
Liquors, in bottles,	do.	20
Long-cloth, Bengal, 1st sort,	piece	25
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	20
Do. do. 3d sort,	do.	15
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	10
Do. Madras, 1st sort,	do.	36
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	30
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	13
Do. do. 4th do.	do.	11
Lumber, Pine Scantling, 1st size, each	do.	none
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	do.
Do. do. boards, 1st do.	do.	do.
Do. do. do. 2d do.	do.	do.
Do. do. Spars, pine,	do.	do.
Do. do. do. teak,	do.	600 to 80
Do. do. Planks, 1st size,	do.	8
Do. do. do. 2d do.	do.	8
Do. do. do. 3d do.	do.	4
Do. do. do. Staves, large,	per 100	10
Do. do. do. small,	do.	3
Mace, 1st sort,	lb.	4
Do. 2d do.	do.	3
Mamoodies, fine,	corge	120 to 130
Do. medium,	do.	100 to 110
Do. coarse,	do.	75 to 80
Moorrees, blue, 1st sort,	do.	120
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	100
Do. white, 1st do.	do.	110
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	80
Mullmuls, fine,	piece	25
Do. coarse,	do.	15
Nails,	lb.	¾ rupee
Nankin, Company's length, blue,	corge	25
Do. do. yellow,	do.	20
Nankin, narrow,	do.	15
Do. do. white,	do.	13
Nayanook, 1st sort,	piece	20
Do. 2d do.	do.	14
Do. 3d do.	do.	6
Nutmegs, 1st sort,	lb.	3 to 4
Do. 2d do.	do.	2 to 2½
Ochre, yellow, dry,	cwt.	16 to 20
Do. ground in oil,	do.	24 to 30
Oil, Sweet, in bottles,	dozen	36
Do. Cocoa-nut,	pecul	8
Do. Catchang,	do.	7
Oil Kayoo Footes,	bottle	3
Do. Earth,	pecul, not to be had	
Do. Linseed,	gallon	2½
Do. Fish,	pecul	6
Opium, Benares,	chest	1400
Do. Patna,	do.	1000
Palempores, Madras, large,	do.	100
Do. do. small,	do.	80
Do. Patna,	do.	70
Pepper, black,	pecul	4½
Do. white,	do.	7
Pimento,	do.	6
Pipt-staves, large,	100	11
Do. small,	100	6
Pitch,	barrel	10
Porter, in bottles,	dozen	6
Do. cask,	barrel	65
Prussian Blue,	lb.	1
Raitans,	bundler	12 stivers
Rice, fine, Bengal,	bag	3
Do. cargo do.	coyang	22
Do. Java, fine,	do.	30
Do. do. red or black,	do.	25
Rope, Europe,	cwt.	25
Rose-water,	small	carboy
Rosin,	barrel	20
Rum, Bengal, in cask,	gallon	1½
Do. Jamaica, do.	do.	2
Do. Shrub, in bottles,	dozen	18
Saffran,	lb.	15 to 20
Sago,	pecul	5 to 6
Salt,	coyang	15
Salt-petre, not refined,	pecul	10
Do. refined,	do.	11
Sandal-wood, red	}	do. 10 to 15
Do. white,		
Do. yellow,		
Sapan-wood,	do.	4
Sassafras,	lb.	none
Salempoors, blue, 1st sort	corge	66
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	50
Do. brown, 1st sort,	do.	35
Do. 2d do.	do.	30
Do. white, 1st sort.	corge	60
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	40
Sannas, gold-head,	do.	120 to 180
Do. coarse,	do.	70 to 90
Sarasahs,	do.	60
Seed-pearl, Surat,	catty	25
Sheroots,	1000	2½

Sharks fins, best and largest, ..	pecul,	25
Do. 2d sort, ..	do.	18
Silks, raw, ..	do.	466 to 500
Steel, ..	cwt.	14
Stick-Lack, 1st sort, ..	pecul,	30
Succatoons, blue, fine, ..	corge	130
Do. do. coarse, ..	do.	110
Do. white, fine, ..	do.	150
Do. do. coarse, ..	do.	130
Sugar, 1st sort, ..	pecul	6
Do. 2d do.	do.	4½
Do. 3d do.	do.	3
Do. Candy, ..	do.	10
Do. do. white, ..	do.	11
Do. brown, ..	do.	8
Sulphur, ..	pecul	7½
Table Cloths, Dacca, 1st sort, ..	corge	100
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	80
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	60
Do. Behar, fine, ..	do.	90
Do. do. coarse, ..	do.	70
Table do. Dacca, fine gold-head, ..	do.	100
Do. do. coarse, ..	do.	50
Taffetas, 1st sort, ..	piece	6
Do. 2d do.	do.	4
Do. 3d do.	do.	3
Tar, British, ..	barrel	28
Do. Swedish, ..	do.	20
Do. American, ..	do.	18
Do. Coal, ..	do.	15
Tallow, ..	pecul	15
Tin, Block, ..	do.	20
Do. in plates, ..	piece	none
Tortoise-shell, thick and good, ..	pecul	300
Do. do. ordinary, ..	do.	200 to 1200
Teas, Bohea, ..	chest	60
Do. Hyson, ..	do.	70
Do. Hyson Skin, ..	do.	20
Do. Young Hyson, ..	do.	20
Do. Hyson Singlo, ..	do.	20
Do. Gun-powder, small, ..	do.	12
Do. Imperial, ..	do.	12
Do. Souchong, ..	do.	60
Thread, Europe, ..	lb.	8 to 10
Do. China, ..	bundle	3 stivers
Do. Cotton, Java, .. per 100 do.	do.	40 to 50
Tobacco, American, ..	lb.	none in the market
Do. China, ..	per corge	70 to 110
Do. Java, ..	do.	80 to 120
Towels, Patna, fine, ..	per corge	7
Do. do. coarse, ..	do.	6
Turpentine, ..	barrel	16
Do. spirits, ..	gallon	2
Tutenage, ..	pecul	25
Twine, Europe, ..	cwt.	80
Do. Bengal, ..	pecul	45
Varnish, black, ..	cask	18
Do. white, ..	do.	18
Verdigrease, ..	cwt.	350
Vitery, Bengal, ..	pecul	7
Do. Danish, ..	do.	none
Wax, Bees, 1st sort, ..	do.	34
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	30
Wheat, ..	bag.	3
Woolen-cloth, Europe, 1st sort, ..	yard	12
Do. do. 2d do.	do.	8
Do. do. 3d do.	do.	6
Wine, Claret, English, in bottles, ..	dozen	24
Do. do. French, ..	do.	20
Do. do. in cask, ..	gallon	2
Do. Lisbon, in bottles, ..	dozen	20
Do. Madeira, London market, ..	do.	18
Do. do. in cask, ..	pipe	450
Do. do. London particular, in bot. ..	dozen	250
Do. do. do. do. in cask, ..	pipe	500
Do. do. India market, ..	do.	400
Do. do. do. in bottles, ..	dozen	16
Do. Port-wine, do.	do.	20
Wine, Hock, in bottles, ..	do.	30
Do. Cape, in cask, ..	pipe	150
Do. Teneriffe, do.	do.	400
Wood, Mahogany, ..	foot	none

B. C. GAMHAM,
Resident.

PRESIDENT.

WM. BOGGIE,
Deputy Collector.
W. N. CHAPMAN.

SECOND

JAVA LOTTERY
FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE SOCIETY HOUSE AT RYSWICK

SCHEME.

3000 Tickets, at 25 Spanish Dollars each, ----- } *Sp. dls.*
75,000

PRIZES.

1	Prize	16,000	Sp. dls.
1	Ditto	8,000	
1	Ditto	4,000	
10	Ditto, at 1000	Sp. dls.	10,000	
20	Ditto, at 500	ditto	10,000	
90	Ditto, at 100	ditto	9,000	
100	Ditto, at 50	ditto	5,000	
220	Ditto, at 25	ditto	5,500	

443 Prizes.		67,500
Deduct 10 per cent for the expenses of the Lottery, and for the Building, -----	}	7,500

Spanish Dollars 75,000
2.—The Holder of the fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day's drawing, will be entitled to the Prize of 16,000 Spanish Dollars, in addition to such other advantage as the number of his Ticket may entitle him to claim.

3.—It being the intention of Government not to retain in their hands more Tickets than amount in value to the 10 per cent deducted, notice will be given to the public, previous to the drawing.

what number of the Tickets remain unsold; and if the number of the unsold Tickets should considerably exceed the value of the 10 per cent deducted, the excess will be destroyed, and the amount of Prizes lessened in proportion. In this case, the number of the Tickets destroyed, will be made public previously to the day of drawing.

4.—The Tickets to be paid for in silver money at the rate of 66 stivers per Spanish Dollar, and the Prizes will be paid at the same rate, without deduction, at the expiration of one month, after the drawing of the Lottery.

5.—Each Ticket as remain unsold, a week previously to the drawing of the Lottery will be raised in price.

6. The drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Stadt-house, Batavia, by the Orphan Children on the 15th April next, and will continue three times a week, until the whole of the Tickets are drawn.

7.—The following Gentlemen are appointed Commissioners of the Lottery, and assistants as on the former occasion.

J. G. Bower, Esq. Accountant,
C. Assey, Esq.
Captain Travers, Town Major,
Mr. Goldman.

8.—Tickets may be had on application to the Commissioners, and to the Resident's Office at Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY, *Commissioner.*

C. ASSEY. *Commissioner.*

TWEEDE
JAVASCHE LOTTERY,
TER VOLBOUWING VAN HET SOCIE.
TEITS HUIS TE RYSWYK.

ONTWERP.

Er zullen 3000 Loten zyn á 25
Sp. Matten het Lot. } 75,000

PRYZEN.

1	Przy v.	16,000	Sp. Mt.
1	Dito	8,000	
1	Dito	4,000	
10	Przyzen v. 1000	10,000	Sp. Mt.
20	Dito v. 500	10,000	dito
90	Dito v. 100	9,000	dito
100	Dito v. 50	5,000	dito
220	Dito v. 25	5,500	dito

443	Prezen,	67,500
	10 Per cent voor de onkosten	
	der Lottery en ter Volbouwing	
	van het Huis.	7,500

Spaansche Matten	75,000
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2.—De Prys van 16,000 Spaansche
Matten zal vallen op het vyftigste Lot dat
op de laatste dag getrokken wordt, buiten
en behalven elke andere prys die tevens
op het zelve mogt vallen.

3.—Alzo het Gouvernement voornemens is, niet meer Loten te behouden dan het bedragen der 10 per cent, zoo zal aan het publiek voor de trekking der Lottery het getal der nog onverkogte Loten bekend

gemaakt worden, en zoo dit getal het be-
dragen der 10 per cent aanmerkelijk kwam
te ox. ~~van~~ ~~het~~ ~~aanmerk~~ ~~verm~~
~~de~~ ~~en~~ ~~evenredig~~

AT THE GAZETTE in
dit ge al de nummers van
ten publiek gemaakt worden voor den dag
der trekking.

4.—De Loten zullen verkocht worden voor zilver geld de Spaansche Mat tegen 66 stuivers gerekend, en de pryzen zullen op dezelfde wyze, zonder eenige deductie, een maand naa de trekking der Lottery uitbetaald worden.

5.—De Loten welke acht dagen voor de trekking der Lottery nog onverkocht mogten wezen, zullen in prijs verhoogd worden.

6.—De trekking zal op het Stadhuis door Weeskinderen geschieden, en zal den 15 April aanstaande een aanvang neemen, zullende voorts de Lottery drie maal 's weeks getrokken worden tot dat dezelve zal afgelopen weezen.

7.—De Heeren J. G. Bauer en C. Asssey de Plaats Major Travers, en de Heer Goldman zyn tot Commissarissen der Lottery benoemd, en zullen in hunne werkzaamheden geassisteerd worden door dezelve Heeren aan wien zulks by de vorige Lottery was opgedragen.

8.—De Loten zijn te bekomen by de Commissarissen, en op de Kantoren van de Residenten te Samarang en Sourabaya. Op Authorisatie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, *Commissaris.*

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 2. 1948-1949 season was the first in which the
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to be sold at a price

On April 17, 1968, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census:

7. The following gentlemen are to be members of the Society and

13. Bower, Ed. Accounting.

8-1-80

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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